

points about $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing from base; cilia smoky, interspersed with black near vertex; three yellowish streaks cut through cilia from points just above, just below and at vertex. Hind wings somewhat lighter gray than cilia, which are yellow gray. Alar expanse 13—14 mm.

Habitat.—East River, Conn.; Dublin, N. H.

Food plant.—*Prunus scrotina*.

Type.—U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 12,854.

Described from one male and one female bred by the writer on *Prunus scrotina* during August, 1909, at East River, Conn.,

Co-types.—One male, Dublin, N. H.; collector, A. Busck; four specimens, East River, Conn.; collector, Chas. R. Ely, July 11 to August 12, 1909.

The larvae from which the two bred specimens were obtained were taken from the tips of the leaves of *Prunus scrotina*, which had been folded over in the form of a hollow tetrahedron. The cocoons were made in a slightly folded leaf and were yellowish in color, boat-shaped below and flat on top. At emergence the pupal casing was left protruding from one end of the cocoon.

The captured specimens, which do not have the maculations as sharply defined as do the bred specimens, also vary somewhat in shading.

The writer is under obligation to Mr. August Busck for the privilege of describing and naming this species.

A new Xiphidion from Northern Georgia.

By A. N. CAUDELL, U. S. Nat. Museum.

Xiphidion allardi n. sp.

Brachypterous, the elytra failing to cover the abdomen in either sex. Head with face uniformly green; eyes black and prominent; vertex narrow, about one-fourth as wide as the distance between the eyes, slightly ascending and somewhat constricted before the apex. A uniform dark stripe extends along the top of the head to the apex of the vertex, posteriorly continued across the entire length of the pronotum, growing somewhat less distinct posteriorly. Thorax and abdomen green, the latter, together with the genital organs, mottled above with fuscous. Elytra apically broadly rounded, the sides about parallel, in

the male covering three-fourths of the abdomen and light brownish green, the tympanal plates darker; in the female the elytra cover about one-half the abdomen and are unicolorous. Wings falling a little short of the tips of the elytra. Legs green, the geniculations of the posterior pair fuscous, the hind femora spotted with reddish brown, and unarmed beneath. Cerci of the male with the tooth situated about the middle, triangular and forming an angle with the apical portion of the cercus, which is about twice as long as the basal width and apically depressed. Ovipositor brown, straight, longer than the posterior femora and apically tapered somewhat abruptly, the lower margin tapered slightly more than the upper. Length, elytra, ♂, 6.5 m.m., ♀, 5 m.m.; posterior femora, ♂, 11.5 to 12.5 m.m., ♀, 13 m.m.; Ovipositor, 15 to 16 mm.

Type.—No. 12,747, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Two males, two females, Tray Mountain, Towns Co., N. Georgia (alt. 4,389 ft.) H. A. Allard, collector.

This green little grasshopper superficially resembles *Xiphidion brevipenne* and *X. ensifer*, but is amply distinct from both these species. The collector, in whose honor the species is named, contributes the following notes relative to the occurrence and song of the insect:

"I first heard and captured specimens of this *Xiphidion* late in September, in a sunny, grassy spot in the woods at Indian Grave Gap, Towns County, North Georgia. A few days later I found it in similar sunny, open situations on Tray and Blue Mountains, in the immediate neighborhood of Indian Grave Gap.

"It prefers the low weeds and short grass, and was very musical during the sunny hours of the day. Its song is strikingly unlike the notes of *Xiphidion fasciatum* or *Xiphidion memorale*, as no staccato notes whatever precede the more or less prolonged lisping phrases. These phrases are soft, faint and often greatly prolonged. In sound-quality, they recall to mind the notes of *Orchelimum minor*. I did not find this *Xiphidion* particularly common."

EIGHT illustrated lectures on The Development and Significance of Animal Societies were given by William M. Wheeler, Ph.D., Professor of Economic Entomology, Harvard University, at the University of Pennsylvania, last month.